Forest Service
Northern Region

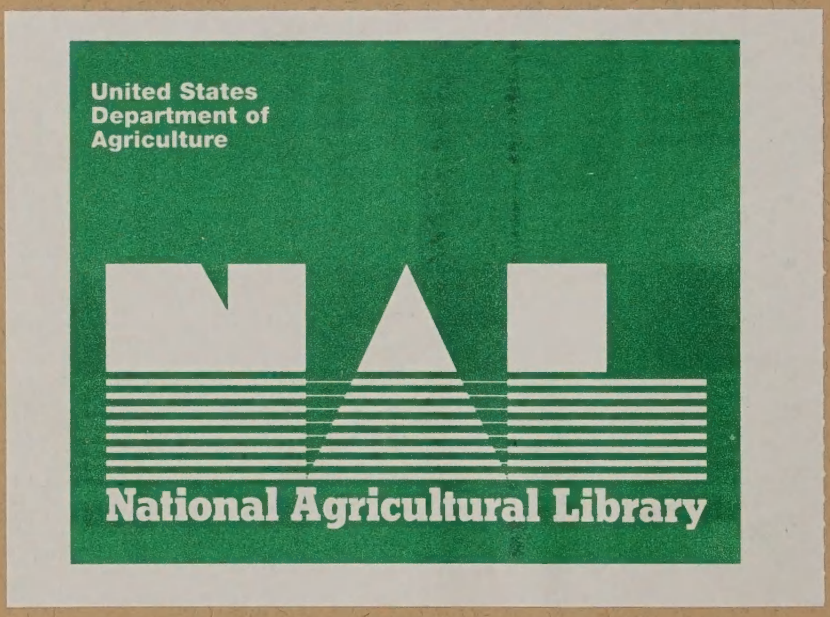
Record of Decision

for the

Sandpoint Noxious Weed Control Environmental Impact Statement

Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Sandpoint Ranger District
Bonner County, ID

April 1998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Introduction

This Record of Decision explains my decision and rationale for selecting Alternative C of the Sandpoint Noxious Weed Control project, which is documented in the Sandpoint Noxious Weed Control Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The Sandpoint Noxious Weed Control project is located on National Forest lands in the Sandpoint Ranger District.

My Decision

I am the Responsible Official for the decisions outlined in this Record of Decision. The following are the decisions I have made for this project:

- **What actions, if any, should be taken to control weeds on National Forest lands in the Pend Oreille ecosystem**
- **Where treatment should be applied, what type of treatment(s) should be used, and when treatment will occur**

I have selected Alternative C (the Proposed Action) with the associated Design Criteria (FEIS, pages II-4,5 and II-7-9) because I believe it provides the most comprehensive treatment and best meets the project's purpose and need (see Reasons For Decision below). Project activities will begin no sooner than five business days from the close of the 45-day appeal period if the project is not appealed (see page 7 of this document). **Details of this alternative as described in the FEIS are repeated here:**

Details of Alternative C

Alternative C uses mechanical, cultural, biological and chemical treatment methods. This fully integrated approach will initially rely more heavily on biological control and herbicides to significantly reduce weed populations in some cases and to eradicate populations in other cases. Subsequent treatment will rely progressively less on these methods as larger populations are reduced.

Initial treatment methods proposed for each of the 46 sites are listed in Table 1 (page 9). Subsequent treatment efforts may vary over time; initial treatment with herbicides will not preclude concurrent or follow-up use of other treatment methods.

Herbicide Control The use of herbicides alone will occur on 31 treatment sites covering approximately 132 acres. Actual treatment* is anticipated on about 73 acres. Five herbicides (dicamba, clopyralid, picloram, metsulfuron methyl and 2,4-D amine) will be considered for application on various sites. Two of these chemicals were previously approved for use in the 1989 IPNF Weed Pest Management EIS (2,4-D and picloram).

The use of each herbicide will depend on the weed species, level of infestation, location, other resource concerns, and applicability of the herbicide. See Design Criteria below for chemical use guidelines.

The application of herbicides will follow the general application guidelines outlined in Appendix D of the FEIS. Application will be with a backpack sprayer, manual dispersal of pellets, or with a pumper unit mounted on the back of a pickup truck or ATV. There will be no aerial application of herbicides.

Herbicide and Biological Controls This combination of control methods will be used on 7 treatment sites involving approximately 572 acres. Actual treatment will total almost 540 acres (47 acres with herbicides and 493 acres with biocontrol agents). Herbicides will be used in areas within a site with a low to heavy concentration of weeds that can be feasibly treated with either a backpack sprayer or pumper unit (i.e., on or near roads and trails). Biological agents will be used within areas where herbicide application

*Weed infestations often consist of scattered clumps of plants. Treatment will focus on the clumps rather than the entire acreage that contains the infestation.

will be costly, time consuming and/or ineffective (an example will be where weeds have moved off the road or trail and are widespread in the general forest).

Herbicide and Mechanical Control This combination of noxious weed control will be used on two treatment sites encompassing 1.25 acres. A total of 0.40 acres of noxious weeds will be treated (0.25 acre with herbicides and 0.15 acre by mechanical methods). Mechanical control will be used on individuals or small infestations where there is confidence that the species can be eradicated. Herbicide use on the same sites will target weed species with larger infestations, or where mechanical control will not be effective.

Mechanical Control This single treatment will be used on two sites covering 10.05 acre, with 10.05 acres of actual treatment.

Biological Control Biological control alone is proposed on two sites, comprising a total of 450 acres. Follow-up monitoring, and additional release of biological agents as needed, will be conducted to ensure the biological agents establish over the entire infestation.

Cultural Control Cultural control alone is proposed for two sites; at one site of approximately five acres, weed species are colonizing an insufficiently-revegetated closed road. The site will be planted with conifers, seeded and fertilized to help eventually shade out the weeds. The second site encompasses approximately 100 acres of riparian habitat which was logged in the early 1900s. Efforts to reforest the site initiated in 1993 will continue.

The following combinations of control methods will not be used on any treatment sites within the project area initially, but may be used for followup treatments:

- Mechanical and Biological Controls
- Biological and Cultural Control
- Mechanical and Cultural Control

Adaptive Strategy Alternative C includes an adaptive strategy for future treatment of additional sites as new infestations are discovered (see the FEIS, Appendix G for a flow chart which illustrates the decision process to be followed in applying the adaptive strategy). Infestations known to occur in the project area but not previously quantified will also be inventoried, and site-specific recommendations for treatment will be made. Priorities for treatment will be established based on weed species present, infestation size and vulnerability of recreational, wildlife, aquatic and special vegetation resources to the infestation.

Treatment methods for each site will be selected based on weed species ecology, cost-effectiveness of the treatments and the management objective for the site (e.g. eradication or reduction of seed production). Proposed treatments will be evaluated to determine if they fit within the scope of the FEIS relative to the issues analyzed.

All design criteria pertinent to Alternative C will apply to new treatment sites as well as to follow-up treatments on the identified 46 sites. In addition, any herbicide use proposed on new treatment sites, or as follow-up treatments on the above 46 sites, must meet the requirements of parameters established by the project aquatics specialist. The parameters require that the combined treatments in any drainage result in a concentration of herbicide in surface water lower than the no-observable-effect level (NOEL) rate for each given treatment year. Where the NOEL for a specific herbicide is not available, the LC50 divided by 10 will be used as a standard for maximum treatment acres (see FEIS Chapter IV, Soils and Aquatic Resources). The maximum number of acres which could be treated with a given herbicide in each drainage each year is displayed in the FEIS, Appendix J. The methodology used in the determination of maximum treatment acres can be found in the project file.

If any proposed herbicide application will exceed the established parameters, treatment will be deferred, or an alternate weed control method will be selected. When a combination of herbicides is proposed for use, the maximum herbicide treatment acres for a given drainage will be those for the most restrictive herbicide.

In addition, monitoring of treatment sites will be conducted. Assessment of the effectiveness of control efforts will consider the weed management objective for each site, as well as the infestation size and percent occupancy of the target weed species following treatment.

Design Criteria :

Noxious Weed Prevention and Control

1. Certified weed-free feed is now required for use on all National Forest lands in Sandpoint Ranger District (36 CFR 261.50).
2. Cleaning of equipment used for forest activities will be required before operating within all areas previously treated for noxious weeds or within areas currently considered weed-free. Provision 2400-3 10.2, C 6.26 or CT 6.26 will be included in contracts associated with those areas.
3. To prevent the establishment and spread of noxious weeds, all ground disturbances resulting from management activities will be revegetated with an appropriate, certified noxious weed-free seed mix and fertilized as necessary.
4. Cultural control will be considered for all sites following weed treatment. After weeds have been eradicated or reduced in distribution to acceptable levels, revegetation with more desirable species is often necessary to prevent reinvasion by the weeds. Native and desired non-native species will be used for revegetation.
5. All noxious weed control activities will comply with state and local laws and agency guidelines.
6. All gravel pits in Sandpoint Ranger District will be treated for noxious and undesirable weeds.
7. Provisions will be made for the prevention and control of weeds within new and existing special use permits as needed.
8. Weed control will occur at developed campgrounds, trailheads and high-use, dispersed campsites following the standards and guidelines outlined in this document.
9. All weeds which are mechanically controlled will be bagged and disposed of to be burned at designated sites.
10. New noxious weed invaders, as identified by local and state agencies, will be given high priority for treatment as funding is available.
11. Additional biological control agents may become available for use. Before such agents are released, their effectiveness, and any impacts to other resources, will be evaluated.

Herbicide Use - General

1. EPA would be consulted annually for new information about herbicides proposed for use. Recommendations will be followed to ensure the most safe and effective use.
2. If future development of herbicides results in products which promise to be more effective, their use will be evaluated for impacts to resources analyzed in the FEIS.
3. All herbicide use will comply with applicable laws and guidelines.

Public Safety

1. Treatment areas will be signed prior to and following herbicide applications within areas of special concern. In addition, information on where and when spraying and other treatments will occur will be available to the public at the Ranger District office.
2. Adjacent landowners will be notified prior to treatment of noxious weeds on National Forest lands.
3. Traffic control and signing during weed treatment operations will be used as needed to ensure safety of workers and motorists.
4. Application of herbicides to treat noxious weeds will be performed by or directly supervised by a State licensed applicator.
5. Procedures for mixing, loading and disposal of herbicides as outlined in the FEIS, Appendix E will be followed.
6. Procedures for a spill plan for hazardous materials as outlined in the FEIS, Appendix E will be followed.
7. The guidelines for safe application for individual herbicides as outlined on label requirements and also by State and Federal Laws will be followed.

8. All herbicide applications will be ground-based; there will be no aerial application of herbicides.
9. Special use permittees will be notified in advance of treatments on their permit sites and advised of herbicide label requirements regarding use of treated lands.

Resource Protection

1. Any application of herbicides will adhere to FSH 2509.22- Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook, 13.07-13.13.
2. All weed treatment will be coordinated with the North Zone Botany Coordinator. Site-specific treatment guidelines, approved by the Forest Botanist, will be developed for infestations within or adjacent to known sensitive plant populations. All future treatment sites will be evaluated for sensitive plant habitat suitability; highly suitable habitat will be surveyed as necessary prior to treatment. Within 50 feet of any known sensitive plant occurrences, the preferred method of weed control will be either mechanical control or hand spray - no vehicle-based herbicide application will occur (FEIS, Appendix D).
3. For weed treatment within grizzly bear recovery areas, administrative use guidelines will be followed (see project file).

Reasons For My Decision

I have made my decision based on:

1) a review of the FEIS, appendices, project file, and supporting information such as the Forest Plan,
2) how well the various alternatives meet the project's Purpose and Need, and
3) public comments we have received.

As stated in the FEIS, noxious and undesirable weeds are spreading on public lands at an alarming rate. According to the recent scientific assessment of the Interior Columbia Basin, invading weeds can alter ecosystem processes, including productivity, decomposition, hydrology, nutrient cycling, and natural disturbance patterns such as frequency and intensity of wildfires. Changing these processes can lead to displacement of native plant species, eventually impacting wildlife and plant habitat, recreational opportunities, grazing allotments and scenic beauty.

On National Forest System lands, the Forest Service is responsible for promoting healthy ecosystems, while providing for a diversity of plant and animal communities, long-term natural resource sustainability, and future opportunities for public use and continued ecosystem restoration. A review of the 1996 noxious weed surveys for the Sandpoint Ranger District has shown me that weed infestations in this area are becoming a serious problem that is detrimental to our ecosystem health and diversity. I believe Alternative C is an aggressive program that will slow the spread of large weed infestations, eliminate new invaders, and will prevent or limit the spread of weeds in areas where there are few or no infestations.

In some of the comments we received on our project proposal, people were concerned about the use of herbicides to control weeds and possible effects to people and the environment. I have thoroughly reviewed the weed treatment plan (shown below in Table 1), the analysis of potential effects in Chapter IV, and the guidelines for herbicide use outlined in the Design Criteria listed above and in the Appendices. I feel confident that the amounts of herbicide prescribed for use at each site and the safety measures we will be taking will keep negative effects at undetectable levels.

We also heard concerns from people about the effectiveness of a weed control program over time. We recognize that weed species such as goatweed and knapweed will not be eliminated from our ecosystems. Our goal for these species is to reduce the size of large infestations and prevent or limit their spread to uninfested areas. Our goal for new invaders such as tansy ragwort and potential invaders such as yellow starthistle is to detect and eliminate them before they establish and impact native ecosystems.

I believe that our strategies in Alternative C for control, monitoring and treating new infestations

will allow us to make significant progress toward preventing the spread of existing weeds and new invaders, and will help us reduce the threat of weed spread in our ecosystem now and in the future.

I did not select Alternative A because it would not protect the natural condition and biodiversity of the Pend Oreille Sub-basin ecosystem, as indicated by the very limited success of weed control efforts in the past few years. I did not select Alternative B because, although it would provide some level of control, it does not provide an aggressive enough approach to controlling weeds and would result in limited success. I believe Alternative C provides the most comprehensive treatment using tools that are practical, effective and safe.

Public Involvement And Issues

To inform the public about the Noxious Weed Control Project, a Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register on January 31, 1997. On February 19, 1997, a Scoping Notice was mailed to 282 individuals, organizations, and agencies. A news release was sent to local newspapers and radio stations on February 20, 1997. A news report was aired on KPND radio in Sandpoint on February 26, 1997. An article appeared in the Bonner County Daily Bee on February 28, 1997. We received a total of 34 responses in the form of letters, phone calls and visits.

The public comments and results of the content analysis are contained in the project file at Sandpoint Ranger District.

Issues

Analysis of public and internal comments resulted in the following list of issues that guided the development of alternatives. Refer to the FEIS, pages II-1 to II-2 for a more detailed discussion of the issues.

1. Current and potential impacts of the spread of noxious weeds on the physical, biological and ecological environment within the Sandpoint Ranger District.
2. Economics, effectiveness, and potential impacts of various weed control methods on natural resources.
3. Potential effects on human health from the application of herbicides.

The DEIS was released on January 23, 1998. A notice appeared in the Federal Register on February 6, 1998. We received 3 comments on the DEIS during the 45-day review period. There were no new significant issues raised from public comments. Those comments and responses to them are located in the FEIS, Appendix K.

Alternatives Considered

Three alternatives were considered in detail for this project (see FEIS pages II-4 to II-30 for details):

Alternative A : No Action - This alternative would not result in a change in current noxious weed control activities in Sandpoint Ranger District. Current strategies for noxious weed control as outlined in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Plan (1987) and the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Noxious Weed Environmental Assessment (1989) would still be considered the primary strategy. Noxious weed control would consist mostly of mechanical methods and preventive cultural practices such as seeding disturbed areas. Release of biological control agents would occur on a limited basis. Essentially, only administrative sites such as the Grouse Creek Tree Improvement Area would be treated using a fully integrated pest management approach.

Alternative B: Mechanical, Cultural and Biological Treatment - This alternative would use an integrated approach to control noxious and undesirable weeds. Treatments such as hand-pulling, clipping and mowing would be supplemented with cultural methods such as seeding, fertilizing and planting. Release of biological agents (parasites, predators or pathogens) that have shown promise in reducing weed infestations would also be used. No

herbicides would be used. Initial treatment methods proposed for each site under this alternative are listed in the FEIS, Table II-1.

Alternative C: Mechanical, Cultural, Biological and Chemical Treatment - Alternative C is the Proposed Action as described in Chapter I and the selected alternative described above.

Findings Required By Other Laws And Regulations

Numerous laws, regulations and agency directives require that my decision be consistent with their provisions. I have determined that my decision is consistent with all laws, regulations and agency policy relevant to this project. The following discussion is not an all inclusive listing, but is intended to provide information on the areas raised as issues or comments by the public or other agencies.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The purposes of NEPA are to "encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man." I believe Alternative C meets the purposes of the Act because of the reasons already stated and as further stated below.

National Forest Noxious Weed Management Policy (FSM 2080-2083)

I believe Alternative C is consistent with the National Forest Noxious Weed Management Policy which requires District Rangers to prevent the introduction and establishment, and provide for the containment and suppression, of noxious weeds; and to cooperate with State agencies. The policy is consistent with the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 USC 2801 et seq.)

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Sandpoint District Wildlife Biologist, Fisheries Biologist, and Botany Coordinator evaluated Alternative C in regard to threatened and endangered animal and plant species. Findings are summarized in the FEIS (pages IV-6 to IV-7 and IV-13 to IV-15) and in the Biological Assessments and Biological Evaluations (FEIS, Appendix L). Based on these findings, I believe Alternative C is consistent with the ESA.

Clean Water Act

Based on the measures outlined in the FEIS to protect soil and water resources (page II-9 and Appendices D and E) and the Soil and Aquatics Analysis in Chapter IV, I believe Alternative C meets the intent of the Clean Water Act.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA)

The National Forest Management Act and accompanying regulations require that several other specific findings be documented at the project level.

Forest Plan Consistency - Management activities are to be consistent with the Forest Plan [16 USC 1604 (i)]. The Forest Plan guides management activities [36 CFR 219.1(b)]. Consistency with the Forest Plan is discussed in Chapter IV of the EA as appropriate by resource.

Resource Protection - the following 12 statements address resource protection requirements of NFMA:

1. Alternative C conserves soil and water resources and does not allow significant or permanent impairment of the productivity of the land (FEIS, IV-7 to IV-12).

2. Within the scope of the project and consistent with the other resource values involved, activities will minimize risks from serious or long-lasting hazards (FEIS, II-4 to II-5, II-8 to II-9).

3. The purpose of this project is to prevent or reduce serious, long lasting hazards and damage from pest organisms, utilizing principles of integrated pest management (FEIS, I-2).

4. Alternative C will protect bodies of water (FEIS, II-9 and Appendices D and E).

5. Alternative C will provide for and maintain a diversity of plant and animal communities by reducing displacement of native plant species (FEIS, II-29 to II-30 and Chapter IV).

6. Alternative C will maintain sufficient habitat for viable populations of existing native vertebrate species (FEIS, IV-13 to IV-15, Appendix L, project file).

7. The FEIS assesses potential physical, biological, aesthetic, cultural, engineering, and economic impacts of Alternative C and it is consistent with multiple uses planned for the area.

8. Alternative C prevents the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species (FEIS, Appendix L and project file).

9. There are no right-of-way corridors capable and likely to be needed to accommodate the project.

10. There is no road construction associated with this project.

11. No temporary roads will be built.

12. Applicable Federal, State, and local air quality standards will be met .

Riparian Areas, Soil and Water - All riparian areas, soil and water will be protected as described in the FEIS (page II-9 and Appendices D and E).

Diversity - The purpose of this project is to preserve and enhance the diversity of plant and animal communities by reducing and limiting the spread of noxious weeds (FEIS, I-2). Alternative C is consistent with this objective.

Identification of the Environmentally Preferable Alternative

I believe that Alternative C is the environmentally preferable alternative. It provides the most comprehensive treatment to limit the spread of noxious weeds and prevent new invaders which currently are threatening forest ecosystems. I believe that potential effects from the use of herbicides on the environment will be insignificant in comparison to the long term impacts noxious weeds would have if not aggressively treated.

Implementation And Appeal Procedures

This decision is subject to Forest Service administrative appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 215.7. A written Notice of Appeal must be submitted within 45 days after the date the notice of this decision is published in the *Spokesman-Review*, Spokane, WA. Send the Notice of Appeal to:

USDA, Forest Service, Northern Region,
ATTN: Appeals Deciding Officer (RFO)
PO Box 7669, Missoula, MT 59807

Appeals must meet the content requirements of 36 CFR 215.14. As a minimum, in compliance with section 215.14, your Notice of Appeal MUST include:

- a statement that your document is an appeal filed according to 36 CFR part 215.
- your name, address and, if possible, telephone number;
- the decision being appealed by title and subject,
- date of the decision, and
- name and title of the Responsible Official who signed it.

Identify the specific change(s) in the decision you seek or portion of the decision to which you

object; and state how the Responsible Official's decision fails to consider comments previously provided, either before or during the 45-day comment period. Your appeal will be dismissed if the preceding information is not included in the Notice of Appeal.

The FEIS and supporting documents are available for inspection during regular business hours at:

Sandpoint Ranger District, 1500 Highway 2, Suite 110, Sandpoint, ID 83864

If no appeal is received, implementation of this decision may occur on, but not before, five business days from the close of the 45-day appeal filing period. If an appeal is received, implementation may not occur for 15 days following the date of appeal disposition.

For more information, contact Betsy Hammet, project team leader, at the address above or by calling (208)263-5111. Please feel free to call me or come by the Sandpoint Ranger District office if you have any questions about this decision.

DAVID S. DILLARD
District Ranger
Sandpoint Ranger District
Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Date 4/17/98

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Table 1. Alternative C: Treatment Methods on 46 Sites

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
1	Trail 217	Harrison Lake Trail	T61N R2W SEC 5	Hawkweeds	Low		2	0.25	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
			T62N R2W SEC 31	Common Tansy	Low						
2	Trail 279	Beehive Lakes Trail	T61N R2W SEC 7, 8	Common Tansy	Low		2	0.25	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
3	Road 231	Pack River Road	T61N R2W SEC 5,8,17,20	Common Tansy	Heavy	3	6	2	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	2
				Spotted Knapweed	Heavy						
				Goatweed	Moderate						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate						
				Hawkweeds	Moderate						
4	Road 280	Grouse Creek Road	T59N R1E SEC 13,16,20,21,22,23	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy	6.5	10	10	Mechanical Control	Riparian	3
			T59N R2E SEC 7,8,18	Common Tansy	Heavy						
5		Grouse Creek	T59N R1E, SEC 13,16,20,21,22,23	Common Tansy	Heavy		100	100	Cultural	Riparian	3
			T59N R2E SEC 7,8,18						(Plant Riparian Area)		
6	Road 275	Trestle Creek Road	T57N R1E SEC 11,12	Common Tansy	Low-Mod	9	5.5	1	Picloram,	Recreation Access	2
			T57N R2E SEC 5,6,7	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		
			T58N R2E SEC 20,21,29,31,32	Ox-Eye Daisy	Low						
				Hawkweeds	Low-Mod						
7	Road 1091	Lunch Peak Road	T58N R2E SEC 15,16,17,20,21	Common Tansy	Low	4	2	0.25	Dicamba, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	1
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Low						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
8	Road 275	Quartz Creek Road	T58N R2E SEC 21,22,23,28	Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate	4	2	0.25	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	2
				Hawkweeds	Moderate						
				Spotted Knapweed	Moderate						
				Goatweed	Moderate						
9	Trail 120	Quartz Creek Trailhead	T58N R2E SEC 29	Common Tansy	Moderate		1	0.2	Metsulfuron Methyl	Recreation Access - Trailhead	1
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate			0.05	Mechanical (Burning)		
10	Road 419	Upper Lightning Creek	T58N R2E SEC 14	Goatweed	Low-Heavy	1.5	1	0.25	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Inventoried Roadless Adjacent	2
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						
11	Trail 52	Lake Darling Trailhead	T58N R2E SEC 1	Ox-Eye Daisy	Low		0.1	0.1	Metsulfuron Methyl	Recreation Area	1
				Common Tansy	Low				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine		
				Spotted Knapweed	Low						
				Goatweed	Low						
12	Trail 554	Gem Lake Trailhead	T58N R2E SEC 13	Ox-Eye Daisy	Low		0.1	0.1	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Goatweed	Low					Sensitive Plants	
13	Road 1022	Moose Creek Road	T58N R3E SEC 19,29	Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate	1	2.42	0.5	Metsulfuron Methyl	Recreation Access	2
				Orange Hawkweed	Low				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine		
				Common Tansy	Moderate						
14	Trail 237	Moose Lake Trailhead	T58N R3E SEC 19	Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate		0.25	0.1	Metsulfuron Methyl,	Recreation Area	1
				Orange Hawkweed	Low				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine		
				Common Tansy	Moderate						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
15	Road 1082	Cochran Draw Road	T57N R2E SEC 6,7	Common Tansy	Moderate	1.1	2.66	0.67	Metsulfuron Methyl	Adjacent To Newly	2
				Goatweed	Moderate				Picloram, 2,4-D Amine	Obliterated Road System	
				Hawkweeds	Heavy						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate						
				Spotted Knapweed	Moderate						
16		Clark Fork Range	T55N R3E SEC 20	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy		150	150	Biological Control	Wildlife Habitat	3
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy					Surrounded By Private Lands	
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Heavy						
17	Road 332	High Drive	T54N R2E SEC 4,9,10,11-14,17,18	Goatweed	Moderate	8.5	5	0.5	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	3
			T55N R2E SEC 31,32	Spotted Knapweed	Low					Open Meadow-Native Species	
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						
18		Summit Camp	T54N R2E SEC 5	Goatweed	Moderate		0.1	0.1	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Accesss	3
				Spotted Knapweed	Low						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						
19		Buckskin Saddle	T54N R2E SEC 15	Goatweed	Moderate		0.1	0.1	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	3
				Spotted Knapweed	Low						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
20		Johnson Divide	T55N R2E SEC 31	Goatweed	Moderate		0.1	0.1	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Access	3
				Spotted Knapweed	Low						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						
21	Trail 105	Teepee Gulch Trail	T55N R1E SEC 16,21	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy		0.5	0.1	Clopyralid,	Recreation, Recent Wildfire	2
				Goatweed	Low-Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		
				Common Tansy	Low-Heavy						
22	Trail 69	Green Monarch Trail	T55N R1E SEC 14-17,19,20,23	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy		2	0.4	Clopyralid,	Recreation, Recent Wildfire	2
	Trail 68	Schafer Peak Trail		Common Tansy	Low-Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		
				Goatweed	Low-Heavy						
23	Road 1063	Schafer Peak Road	T55N R1E SEC 20,21	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy	0.5	1.21	0.6	Clopyralid,	Road Is Part Of Trail 105	2
				Common Tansy	Low-Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		
				Goatweed	Low-Heavy						
24		Kilroy Fire-Lake Interface	T55N R1E SEC 7,8,9,10,11,12	Spotted Knapweed	Low		10	0.25	H20-Formulated	Weeds Adjacent To Large Area	1
			T55N R1W SEC 13,14,23,26	Goatweed	Low				2,4-D Amine,	Burned In Kilroy Fire 1991	
									Metsulfuron Methyl		
25	Rd 2640e	Kirby Mountain	T57N R1E SEC 4	Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy	1.5	5.45	1.83	Cultural	Closed Road System	3
	Rd 2640f			Hawkweeds	Moderate				(Plant, Fertilize To		
	Rd 2640g			Goatweed	Moderate				Shade Out Weeds On		
				Common Tansy	Heavy				Roads)		
				Spotted Knapweed	Low						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
26	Rd 2640d	Kirby's Wildlife Timber Sale	T56N R1E SEC 1	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy	2	7.84	4.51	Picloram,	Adjacent Dry Sites To Be Burned	1
	Road 1057	Helicopter Landings	T57N R1E SEC 16	Goatweed	Low-Heavy				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine		
		And Access Roads	T57N R1E SEC 5	Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate						
			T58N R1E SEC 32	Common Tansy	Moderate						
27	Road 1023	Wrenco Area	T57N R3W SEC 19,30,31	Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy	0.5	101.82	0.6	Picloram On Rd Row	Dry Sites, Proposed Timber Sale	1
				Hawkweeds	Moderate			101.22	Biological Off Road	Sensitive Plants Adjacent	
				Spotted Knapweed	Heavy						
				Goatweed	Heavy						
				Common Tansy	Moderate						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
28	Trail 82	Mineral Point Trail	T56N R1E SEC 19,23,26,30	Spotted Knapweed	Mod-Heavy		0.5	0.1	Metsulfuron Methyl,	Recreation Area	1
		(Includes Trailheads)		Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine		
				Common Tansy	Heavy						
				Goatweed	Low-Mod						
				Orange Hawkweed	Low						
29		Lost Lake	T56N R1W SEC 19	Goatweed	Heavy		0.25	0.05	Metsulfuron Methyl,	Sensitive Plants,	1
		(Old Road Near Lake)		Hawkweeds	Heavy				Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Peatland Habitat Adjacent	
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy			0.1	Mechanical		
				Common Tansy	Heavy						
				Spotted Knapweed	Heavy						
30		Green Bay Campground	T56N R1W SEC 26	Spotted Knapweed	Low		0.05	0.05	Mechanical	Recreation, Aquatic Resource	1

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
31	Road 1051	Big Grouse Timber Sale	T56N R1W SEC 20,29,30,31,32	Common Tansy	Low-Mod	8.5	7	0.5	Picloram, 2,4-D Amine,	Dry Sites, Recent Timber Harvest	2
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Low-Mod				Metsulfuron Methyl		
				Canada Thistle	Low						
				Goatweed	Low-Heavy						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low						
32	Road 2642	Gold Hill Timber Sale	T56N R1W SEC 30,31	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy	7.8	6.39	0.82	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Dry Sites, Recent Timber Harvest	2
	Rd 2642a			Common Tansy	Low-Mod						
	Rd 2642c			Ox-Eye Daisy	Low-Mod						
	Rd 2642e			Goatweed	Low-Heavy						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low-Mod						
33	Trail 11	Gold Hill Trail	T56N R1W SEC 30,31	Goatweed	Low		0.5	0.1	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
34	Road 2697	Long Mountain Road System	T55N R4W SEC 24	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy	5.3	56.21	2.57	Picloram, 2,4-D Amine,	Weed Corridor	3
	Road 2553		T55N R3W SEC17,20,21,27-29,32	Goatweed	Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		Hounds-
	Spur 2553			Meadow Hawkweed	Mod-Heavy			52.3	Biological Control		tongue is
				Orange Hawkweed	Low						Priority 1
				Common Tansy	Moderate						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Low						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
				Dalmatian Toadflax	Low						
				Houndstongue	Low						
35	Trail 113	Kickbush Trail	T53N R1W SEC 11	Spotted Knapweed	Low		0.5	0.03	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Goatweed	Low						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
36	Trail 677	Dixie Queen Trail	T53N R1W SEC 1	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy		27.42	2.42	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Goatweed	Heavy			22.83	Biological Control		
				Common Tansy	Heavy						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Moderate						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
37	Trail 111	Branch North Gold Trail	T53N R1W SEC 1	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy		12.42	1.21	Clopyralid, 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Goatweed	Heavy			9.04	Biological Control		
				Common Tansy	Heavy						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Moderate						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
38	Road 278	Lakeview Road	T53N R1W, T54N R1W	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy	42.9	57.43	57.43	Picloram,	Major Weed Corridor	2
			T55N R1W, R1E, R2E	Goatweed	Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		Rush Skeleton Weed Is
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate						Priority 1
				Common Tansy	Moderate						
				Canada Thistle	Low						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
				Meadow Hawkweed	Low-Mod						
				Rush Skeletonweed	Low						
				Musk Thistle	Low						
39		Powerline Right Of Way	T53N R1W, T54N R1W, 1E	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy		267.5	26.75	Picloram,	Major Source Of Weed Seed	3
			T55N R1E, 2E	Goatweed	Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		Rush Skeleton Weed Is
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy			240.75	Biological Control		Priority 1
				Common Tansy	Moderate						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
39				Canada Thistle	Moderate						
cont.				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
				Meadow Hawk-weed	Low-Mod						
				Rush Skeleton-weed	Low						
				Dalmatian Toad-flax	Low						
				Canada Thistle	Low-Mod						
40	Road 2760	Whiskey Rock Campground	T54N R1W SEC 3	Spotted Knap-weed	Moderate	0.5	0.5	0.04	H20-Formulated 2,4-D Amine	Recreation Area	1
				Goatweed	Moderate						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
41	Road 278l	Barton Hump Road System	T54N R1W SEC 10,11,14,15	Canada Thistle	Moderate	4.1	3.85	0.96	Picloram, Metsulfu-ron Methyl	Dry Sites, Wild-life Habitat	2
	Road 278z			Spotted Knap-weed	Low-Heavy						
	Road 278k			Goatweed	Low-Mod						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy						
42		Barton Hump Area	T54N R1W SEC 10,11,14,15	Spotted Knap-weed	Heavy		300	300	Biological Control	Dry Sites, Wild-life Habitat	3
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Heavy					Inventoried Roa-dless Area Nearby	
				Goatweed	Moderate						
43	Road 2707	Powerline Road	T53N R2W SEC 13,23,24	Meadow Hawk-weed	Low-Mod	7.1	36.36	8.6	Picloram,	Major Weed Cor-ridor	2
			T53N R1W SEC 9,10,16,17	Spotted Knap-weed	Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl	Timber Harvest And Underburn-ing	
				Goatweed	Heavy			19.23	Biological Control		
				Common Tansy	Heavy						
				Dalmatian Toad-flax	Low						

Table 1. Alternative C (continued)

SITE NO.	ROAD NO.	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	LEGAL LOCATION	WEED SPECIES	RATING	ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.	PROPOSED TREATMENT	RESOURCE CONCERNS	PRIORITY
44	Road 1050	Green Mountain Road	T54N R1W SEC 2,11,14,23,24,25	Spotted Knapweed	Heavy	8	70	4.85	Picloram, 2,4-D Amine,	Dry Sites, Wildlife Habitat	2
				Goatweed	Heavy				Metsulfuron Methyl		
				Common Tansy	Low-Mod			47.15	Biological Control		
				Hawkweeds	Low-Mod						
				Ox-Eye Daisy	Moderate						
				Dalmatian Toadflax	Low						
				Sulfur Cinquefoil	Low						
45	Trail 76	Packsaddle Trail	T54N R1W SEC 13,14	Spotted Knapweed	Low-Heavy		0.6	0.1	Dicamba	Through Inventoried Roadless	1
			T54N R1E SEC 17,18	Goatweed	Low-Heavy				(Dry Granules)		
46	Road 1083	Falls Creek Road System	T54N R1W SEC 2	Meadow Hawkweed	Moderate	3.6	2.23	0.61	Picloram, 2,4-D Amine,	Closed Road System To Be	1
	Rd 1083a		T55N R1W SEC 35	Spotted Knapweed	Moderate				Metsulfuron Methyl	Opened For Upper Cedar Creek	
	Rd 1083b			Goatweed	Heavy					Timber Sale	
	Rd 1083c			Orange Hawkweed	Low						

ROAD MI.	INFESTATION AC.	CONTROL AC.
		73.07 Herbicide Only
		539.52 Herbicide & Biological (47 Ac Herbicide + 492.52 Ac Bio)
		0.40 Herbicide & Mechanical (0.25 Ac Herbicide + 0.15 Ac Mech)
		450.00 Biological Only
		101.83 Cultural Only
		10.05 Mechanical Only
130.9	1270.86	1174.87 Total Control Acres